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Publication number:

0 230 980 B1

12

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

45 Date of publication of patent specification: 24.07.91 51 Int. Cl.⁵: A61K 37/02

21 Application number: 87100811.6

22 Date of filing: 21.01.87

54 Pharmaceutical agent for promoting the recovery of hemopoietic capacity.

30 Priority: 22.01.86 JP 10280/86

43 Date of publication of application:
05.08.87 Bulletin 87/32

45 Publication of the grant of the patent:
24.07.91 Bulletin 91/30

64 Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

56 References cited:
EP-A- 0 169 566
EP-A- 0 215 126

73 Proprietor: Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha
5-1, 5-chome, Ukima Kita-ku
Tokyo(JP)

72 Inventor: Tamura, Masahiko
Sahoda Rofyaruhaitsu 302 Kuji 14
Takatsu-ku Kawasaki-shi Kanagawa-ken(JP)
Inventor: Hattori, Kunihiro
Chugai Inokashiraryo 2-20-9, Inokashira
Mitaka-shi Tokyo(JP)

74 Representative: Vossius & Partner
Siebertstrasse 4 P.O. Box 86 07 67
W-8000 München 86(DE)

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Description

The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical agent that contains a human granulocyte colony stimulating factor (hereinafter abbreviated as human G-CSF) as the active ingredient and which is capable of promoting the recovery of hemopoietic capacity after bone marrow transplantation.

Bone marrow transplantation (hereinafter BMT) is a technique intended to treat congenital or acquired hemopoietic disorders in a patient by transplanting his own bone marrow or that of another healthy person.

BMT has recently come to be chosen as a treatment for patients with certain types of cancer and hematological disorders such as leukemia and malignant lymphoma because of the improvement it can achieve in the survival of bone marrow transplant recipients [see Rinsho to Kenkyu, 61, 1480 - 1487 (1984) and Experimental Hematology, 12, 205 - 215 (1984)].

In spite of its efficacy, BMT has several problems associated with its clinication application. A major concern is that it has a potential for causing complications, such as infections immediately after BMT, interstitial pneumonia (IP) and graft-versus-host disease (GVHD).

Infections will occur in the early granulocytopenic period after BMT and isolation in a laminar airflow room is currently adopted to prevent this problem. It takes at least three weeks and even one month or more for the hemopoietic capacity of the patient to return to the normal levels. Although isolation in a laminar airflow room is efficacious for the prevention of serious infections, it is also very expensive for the patients. In addition, treatment in this room is quite laborious for medical personnel.

Development of IP often occurs after marrow engraftment. In order to prevent IP, sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim is presently administered but this drug causes marrow suppression and is suitable only for patients who have fully recovered their hematopoietic capacity [see Rinsho Meneki, 15, 9, 700 - 707 and 687 - 699 (1983); and Experimental Hematology, 12, 205 - 215 (1984)].

Acute GVHD, which occurs after successful taking of graft, is the type of GVHD that requires most care. Methotrexate that has been administered for preventive purposes causes marrow suppression as does sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim. Cyclosporin A (CSA) which has recently been added to the regimen for the treatment of acute GVHD has a problem associated with strong renal toxicity [see Rinsho to Kenkyu, 61, 5, 1480 - 1487 (1984)].

In any event, it is strongly desired for bone marrow transplant recipients to restore their hematopoietic capacities as early as possible. However, in the absence of any pharmaceutical drug that is capable of meeting this need, the only way available today is to wait for spontaneous recovery of the patient's hematopoietic capacity.

In order to find a way to get around this impasse, the present inventors made concerted efforts and reached the idea of utilizing the pure human G-CSF which they previously succeeded in preparing and for patent of which they filed many applications. In order to put this concept into practice, the present inventors further proceeded with their studies.

CSFs are a series of factors that act on the progenitor cells in human or animal bone marrow cells in such a manner that they induce the fissiparity and differentiation of such progenitor cells into monocyte-macrophage and/or granulocyte [see Metcalf et al., Experimental Hematology, 1, 185 (1973)]. A lot of reports have also been written on the topic of human CSF [e.g. Stanley et al., Federal Proceedings, 35, 2272 (1975) and Burgess et al., Blood, 49, 573 (1977), to name just a few].

However, the CSF described in these reports is not completely pure and no method has been established that is capable of large-scale preparation of CSF in a pure and homogeneous state. In order to develop a pharmaceutical drug having the ability to ensure early hemopoietic recovery after BMT, large-scale preparation of a pure and homogeneous G-CSF is a prerequisite and all of the problems associated with this need have been solved by the present inventors who have filed many patent applications on this success which include, for example, EP-A-0 169 566, EP No. 86 11 3671.1 (our ref.: U 877 EP) and EP-A-0 215 126.

The present inventors conducted an experiment wherein the pure human G-CSF described in these applications was administered to mice daily; the data obtained in this experiment showed that said G-CSF caused enhanced hemopoietic capacity (see Experiment 1 to be described later in this specification).

The present inventors carried out another experiment in order to check to see whether the G-CSF could be used as a pharmaceutical drug to promote the recovery of hemopoietic capacity following BMT. A significant increase in CFU-S was observed in the G-CSF treated group. This demonstrated the ability of G-CSF to promote the recovery of hemopoietic capacity after BMT (see Experiment 2).

The present inventors also conducted an experiment using a model of retarded recovery of hemopoietic capacity; in this experiment, a control group achieved a survival rate of 33% whereas a G-CSF treated group attained a much higher level of 75%. This result is induced by the ability of G-CSF to promote the

recovery of hemopoietic capacity (see Experiment 3).

The present invention has been accomplished on the basis of these findings.

The present invention provides a pharmaceutical agent that contains a human G-CSF as the effective ingredient and which is capable of promoting the recovery of hemopoietic capacity after BMT.

5 The human G-CSF used as the active ingredient of the pharmaceutical agent of the present invention may be derived from any origin that is capable of producing human G-CSF. It is preferable to use the following two types of human G-CSF that were obtained by the methods on which patent applications were previously applied by the present inventors:

(1) human G-CSF having the following physicochemical properties:

- 10 i) molecular weight: $19,000 \pm 1,000$ as measured by electrophoresis through a sodium dodecylsulfate - polyacrylamide gel;
 ii) isoelectric point: having at least one of the three isoelectric points, $pI = 5.5 \pm 0.1$, $pI = 5.8 \pm 0.1$, and $pI = 6.1 \pm 0.1$;
 15 iii) ultraviolet absorption: having a maximum absorption at 280 nm and a minimum absorption at 250 nm;
 iv) amino acid sequence of the 21 residues from N terminus:

20 $H_2N - Thr - Pro - Leu - Gly - Pro - Ala - Ser - Ser -$
 $Leu - Pro - Gln - Ser - Phe - Leu - Leu - Lys - Cys -$
 $Leu - Glu - Gln - Val -$

2) a human G-CSF having a polypeptide represented by all or part of the following amino acid sequence:

25 (Met)_n Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro
 Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val
 30 Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu Gln
 Glu Lys X Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His
 Pro Glu Glu Leu Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu
 Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser Cys Pro
 35 Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser
 Gln Leu His Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly
 Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile Ser Pro Glu
 40 Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp
 Val Ala Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln
 Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala Pro Ala Leu Gln
 45 Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser
 Ala Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val
 Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser Phe Leu Glu Val Ser
 50 Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro

(where X is Leu or Leu-Val-Ser-Glu; and n is 0 or 1).

Most preferably, either of the two types of human G-CSF takes on the form of glycoprotein having a sugar chain portion.

55 The G-CSF of type (1) may be prepared by either of the methods described in EP-A-0 169 566 and EP-A-0 217 404. The former application describes a method of isolating the desired human G-CSF from the supernatant of the culture of a cell strain, CHU-1, that was derived from human oral cavity cancer and which has been deposited with Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes, Institut Pasteur, France

under C.N.C.M. Accession Number I-315. The latter application describes a method of isolating the desired human G-CSF from the supernatant of the culture of a cell strain, CHU-2, that was also derived from human oral cavity cancer and which has been deposited with C.N.C.M. under Accession Number I-483. For further details of the two methods, see the specifications of the respective applications.

5 The G-CSF of type (2) may be prepared by either of the methods described in EP-A-0 215 126. All of these methods rely on "DNA recombinant technology". The methods described in the first two applications use *E. coli* and other procaryotic cells as host cells, and those shown in the other two applications employ animal cells as host cells. For further details of these methods, see the specifications of the respective applications.

10 The most desirable type of G-CSF which assumes the form of a glycoprotein having a sugar chain portion can be produced by the method using animal cells as hosts.

The human G-CSF obtained by either of the methods outlined above may be stored in a frozen state or after being dehydrated by such means as freeze-drying or vacuum drying. If desired, the human G-CSF may be dissolved in an appropriate buffer, followed by aseptic filtration through a Millipore filter or any other
15 suitable means to formulate an injection.

The pharmaceutical agent of the present invention having the ability to promote the recovery of hemopoietic capacity may contain the pharmaceutical carrier or excipient necessary to assist in its formulation in a dosage form suitable for administration to humans. If desired, a stabilizer and an anti-adsorption agent may also be incorporated in this agent.

20 The level of dosage and the frequency of administration of the human G-CSF in the pharmaceutical agent of the present invention may be determined in consideration of the severity of the disease to be treated; typically, a dosage containing 0.1 - 500 μ g, preferably 5 - 100 μ g, of human G-CSF may be administered to an adult at a frequency of one to seven times a week. However, it should be noted that the present invention is by no means limited by the content of human G-CSF.

25 The pharmaceutical agent of the present invention is efficacious for promoting the recovery of hemopoietic capacity of patients with hemopoietic disorders who have received the therapy of bone marrow transplantation. The present invention will therefore hold much promise for the effective treatment of patients who are suffering from leukemia and other blood diseases that are refractory to conventional therapeutic regimens.

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Examples

The following referential example, experimental examples and working examples are provided for the purpose of illustrating the preparation of G-CSF, its pharmacological effects and its formulation in various
35 dosage forms, respectively, but it should be understood that the scope of the present invention is by no means limited by these examples.

Referential Example: Preparation of human G-CSF using animal cells (mouse Cl27 cells)

40 Plasmid, PTN-V2, was obtained by the procedures described in Examples 1 - 12 of Japanese Patent Application No. 269456/1985, and subsequently treated with BamHI as follows. Twenty micrograms of the plasmid pTN-V2 was dissolved in 200 μ l of a reaction solution [10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), mM $MgCl_2$, 100 mM NaCl, 2 mM 2-mercaptoethanol and 0.01% BSA] and treated with 20 units of BamHI (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.), followed by treatments with phenol and ether, and precipitation with ethanol.

45 Mouse Cl27 cells were grown in a Dulbecco's minimal essential medium containing 10% bovine fetal serum (Gibco). The Cl27 cells growing on plates (5 cm diameter) were transformed with 10 μ g, per plate, of the separately prepared DNA by the calcium phosphate procedure [see Haynes, J. & Weissmann, C., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 11, 687 - 706 (1983)]. After treatment with glycerol, the cells were incubated at 37 °C for 12 hours.

50 The incubated cells were transferred onto three fresh plates (5 cm diameter) and the media were changed twice a week. At day 16, the foci were transferred onto fresh plates and subjected to serial cultivation on a Dulbecco's minimal essential medium containing 10% bovine fetal serum (Gibco), so as to select clones having a high G-CSF production rate. These clones produced G-CSF at a level of approximately 1 mg/l.

55 For the methods of recovering, purifying and assaying the so obtained G-CSF, see the pertinent Examples shown in the specification of Japanese Patent Application No. 269456/1985.

Experiment I: Correlation between daily administration of G-CSF to mice and their hemopoietic capacity

A portion (0.1 ml) of a G-CSF sample (a physiological saline solution containing 2.5 μ g of CHU-2 derived G-CSF, 1% n-propanol and 10% serum from C57BL mice) was daily administered to 8-week-old male C57BL mice. On predetermined days (see Table I below), the mice were sacrificed and the CFU-C and CFU-S counts in the spleen and the peripheral neutrophile count of each animal were obtained for comparison with the respective values for mice treated with 0.1 ml of a control sample (a physiological saline solution containing 1% n-propanol and 10% serum from C57BL mice). The results are shown in Tables I, 2 and 3; CFU-S signifies stem cells capable of differentiating to erythrocytes, neutrophils, megakaryocytes, eosinophiles or monocytes, and CFU-C signifies progenitor cells which are capable of differentiating to neutrophils and/or monocytes (macrophages), and sometimes to eosinophiles.

As the data in Tables I, 2 and 3 show, the mice which received daily administration of G-CSF exhibited enhanced hemopoietic capacity.

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Table 1

CFU-C count in one spleen
(number of measurements, n = 4)

Days	Control	G-CSF treated group
0	1820.8 \pm 592.1	1820.8 \pm 592.1
5	1619.5 \pm 464.7	28119 \pm 2172.6 ^{***}
11	1708.5 \pm 418.9	78318.8 \pm 16922.3 ^{**}

P: ***<0.001<**<0.01

Table 2

CFU-S count in one spleen (n = 4)

Days	Control	G-CSF treated group
0	1939 \pm 556	1939 \pm 556
5	2065 \pm 47	8658 \pm 313 ^{***}
11	1471 \pm 409	13907 \pm 1875 ^{**}

P: ***<0.001<**<0.01

Table 3

Peripheral neutrophile count in 1 mm³ of
peripheral blood (n = 4)

Days	Control	G-CSF treated group
0	765 \pm 139	765 \pm 139
2	1344 \pm 389	3205 \pm 439 [*]
5	1378 \pm 474	4913 \pm 530 ^{**}
8	1127 \pm 242	3337 \pm 308 ^{**}
11	965 \pm 231	5229 \pm 550 ^{***}

P: ***<0.001<**<0.01<*<0.05

Experiment 2: Ability of G-CSF to promote the recovery of hemopoietic capacity after BMT

Mice (C57BL, 8-week-old, male) were subjected to total-body irradiation with 950 rad of X-rays. Immediately thereafter, 2×10^5 bone marrow cells of C57BL mice were transplanted by injection through the tail vein. Starting on 5 days after the transplantation, 0.1 ml of the control or G-CSF sample used in Experiment 1 was administered daily, and on 6 and 12 days after the administration, the CFU-S counts in

the spleen and bone marrow were performed. The results are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4

CFU-S count in the spleen (n = 4)

	Control	G-CSF treated group
normal mice	1664 \pm 371	
day 6	34 \pm 34	843 \pm 504
day 12	230 \pm 230	6116 \pm 3531

Table 5

CFU-S count in bone marrow (for one thigh bone)
(n = 4)

	Control	G-CSF treated group
normal mice	2852 \pm 344	
day 6	33 \pm 22	51 \pm 24
day 12	128 \pm 57	254 \pm 165

Experiment 3: Survival rate in animal model with delayed recovery of hemopoietic ability

Mice (C57BL, 8-week-old, male) were subjected to total-body irradiation with 950 rad of X-rays. Immediately thereafter, 7.5×10^4 bone marrow cells of C57BL mice were transplanted by injection through the tail vein. Starting on 5 days after the transplantation, 0.1 ml of the control or G-CSF sample used in Experiment 1 was administered daily for 11 consecutive days. The survival rates of the two groups of mice on 40 days after the X-ray irradiation were as follows.

Control group 33.3% (n = 12)

G-CSF treated group 75.0% (n = 12)

The significant improvement in survival rate is believed to be attributable to the ability of G-CSF to promote the recovery of hemopoietic capacity.

Example 1

The human G-CSF prepared in the Referential Example was rendered germ-free and frozen at -20°C . The frozen fraction was worked up to prepare an injection.

Example 2

The human G-CSF prepared in the Referential Example was aseptically charged in 5 ml portions in 10 ml vials and freeze-dried at -20°C , with the vials being subsequently closed with rubber stopper. The so obtained freeze-dried products were worked up to prepare an injection.

Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE

1. A pharmaceutical agent that contains from 0.1 to 500 μg of a human granulocyte colony stimulating

factor as the effective ingredient and which is efficacious for promoting the recovery of hemopoietic capacity following bone marrow transplantation.

2. The pharmaceutical agent according to Claim 1, wherein the amount of human granulocyte colony stimulating factor is from 5 to 100 μ g.
3. The pharmaceutical agent according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein said human granulocyte colony stimulating factor has the following physicochemical properties:
 - i) molecular weight: $19,000 \pm 1,000$ as measured by electrophoresis through a sodium dodecylsulfate - polyacrylamide gel;
 - ii) isoelectric point: having at least one of the three isoelectric points, $pI = 5.5 \pm 0.1$, $pI = 5.8 \pm 0.1$, and $pI = 6.1 \pm 0.1$;
 - iii) ultraviolet absorption: having a maximum absorption at 280 nm and a minimum absorption at 250 nm;
 - iv) amino acid sequence of the 21 residues from N terminus:

H₂N - Thr - Pro - Leu - Gly - Pro - Ala - Ser - Ser -
 Leu - Pro - Gln - Ser - Phe - Leu - Leu - Lys - Cys -
 Leu - Glu - Gln - Val -

4. The pharmaceutical agent according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 wherein the polypeptide having the human granulocyte colony stimulating factor is represented by all or part of the amino acid sequence shown below:

	(Met)	n	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro
30	Gln		Ser	Phe	Leu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu	Gln	Val
	Arg		Lys	Ile	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Glu		Lys	X	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Cys	His
35	Pro		Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu
	Gly		Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Cys	Pro
	Ser		Gln	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys	Leu	Ser
40	Gln		Leu	His	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Gly
	Leu		Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu
	Leu		Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp
	Val		Ala	Asp	Phe	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln	Gln
45	Met		Glu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Met	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Pro		Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ser
	Ala		Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	Val
50	Ala		Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser
	Tyr		Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro	

(wherein X is Leu or Leu-Val-Ser-Glu; and n is 0 or 1).

Claims for the following Contracting State: ES

1. Use of 0.1 to 500 μ g of a human granulocyte colony stimulating factor as the effective ingredient for the

production of a pharmaceutical composition for promoting the recovery of hemopoietic capacity following bone marrow transplantation.

2. The use according to Claim 1, wherein the amount of human granulocyte colony stimulating factor is from 5 to 100 μ g.
3. The use according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein said human granulocyte colony stimulating factor has the following physicochemical properties:
- i) molecular weight: 19,000 \pm 1,000 as measured by electrophoresis through a sodium dodecylsulfate - polyacrylamide gel;
 - ii) isoelectric point: having at least one of the three isoelectric points, $pI = 5.5 \pm 0.1$, $pI = 5.8 \pm 0.1$, and $pI = 6.1 \pm 0.1$;
 - iii) ultraviolet absorption: having a maximum absorption at 280 nm and a minimum absorption at 250 nm;
 - iv) amino acid sequence of the 21 residues from N terminus:

H₂N - Thr - Pro - Leu - Gly - Pro - Ala - Ser - Ser -
 Leu - Pro - Gln - Ser - Phe - Leu - Leu - Lys - Cys -
 Leu - Glu - Gln - Val -

4. The use according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 wherein the polypeptide having the human granulocyte colony stimulating factor is represented by all or part of the amino acid sequence shown below:

	(Met) _n	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro
30	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu	Gln	Val
	Arg	Lys	Ile	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Glu	Lys	X	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Cys	His
	Pro	Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu
35	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Cys	Pro
	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys	Leu	Ser
	Gln	Leu	His	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Gly
40	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu
	Leu	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp
	Val	Ala	Asp	Phe	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln	Gln
45	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Met	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Pro	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ser
	Ala	Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	Val
50	Ala	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser
	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro	

(wherein X is Leu or Leu-Val-Ser-Glu; and n is 0 or 1).

Claims for the following Contracting State: AT

1. A process for the production of a pharmaceutical agent that contains from 0.1 to 500 μ g of a human

granulocyte colony stimulating factor as the effective ingredient and which is efficacious for promoting the recovery of hemopoietic capacity following bone marrow transplantation, said process comprising combining said human granulocyte colony stimulating factor with a pharmaceutical carrier or excipient and optionally a stabilizer and an anti-adsorption agent.

2. The process according to Claim 1, wherein the amount of human granulocyte colony stimulating factor is from 5 to 100 μ g.
3. The process according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein said human granulocyte colony stimulating factor has the following physicochemical properties:
- i) molecular weight: $19,000 \pm 1,000$ as measured by electrophoresis through a sodium dodecylsulfate - polyacrylamide gel;
 - ii) isoelectric point: having at least one of the three isoelectric points, $pI = 5.5 \pm 0.1$, $pI = 5.8 \pm 0.1$, and $pI = 6.1 \pm 0.1$;
 - iii) ultraviolet absorption: having a maximum absorption at 280 nm and a minimum absorption at 250 nm;
 - iv) amino acid sequence of the 21 residues from N terminus:

H₂N - Thr - Pro - Leu - Gly - Pro - Ala - Ser - Ser -
 Leu - Pro - Gln - Ser - Phe - Leu - Leu - Lys - Cys -
 Leu - Glu - Gln - Val -

4. The process according to any one of Claims 1 to 3 wherein the polypeptide having the human granulocyte colony stimulating factor is represented by all or part of the amino acid sequence shown below:

(Met)	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro
Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu	Gln	Val
Arg	Lys	Ile	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln
Glu	Lys	X	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Cys	His
Pro	Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu
Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Cys	Pro
Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys	Leu	Ser
Gln	Leu	His	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Gly
Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu
Leu	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp
Val	Ala	Asp	Phe	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln	Gln
Met	Glu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Met	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gln
Pro	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ser
Ala	Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	Val
Ala	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser
Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro	

(wherein X is Leu or Leu-Val-Ser-Glu; and n is 0 or 1).

Revendications

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE

1. Agent pharmaceutique qui contient 0,1 à 500 μ g d'un facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain comme constituant actif et qui est efficace pour favoriser la récupération de la capacité hématopoïétique après une transplantation de moelle osseuse.
2. Agent pharmaceutique suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel la quantité du facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain est de 5 à 100 μ g.
3. Agent pharmaceutique suivant la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain a les propriétés physico-chimiques suivantes :
 - (i) poids moléculaire : $19\ 000 \pm 1\ 000$, tel que mesuré par électrophorèse sur du gel de polyacrylamide avec dodécylsulfate de sodium;
 - (ii) point isoélectrique : ayant au moins l'un des trois points isoélectriques, $pI = 5,5 \pm 0,1$, $pI = 5,8 \pm 0,1$ et $pI = 6,1 \pm 0,1$;
 - (iii) absorption dans l'ultraviolet : ayant un maximum d'absorption à 280 nm et un minimum d'absorption à 250 nm;
 - (iv) séquence des acides aminés des 21 résidus à partir de l'extrémité N terminale :

H₂N - Thr - Pro - Leu - Gly - Pro - Ala - Ser - Ser -
 Leu - Pro - Gln - Ser - Phe - Leu - Leu - Lys - Cys -
 Leu - Glu - Gln - Val -

4. Agent pharmaceutique suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel le polypeptide ayant le facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain est représenté par tout ou partie de la séquence ci-après d'acides aminés :

	(Met)	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro
35	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu	Gln	Val
	Arg	Lys	Ile	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Glu	Lys	X	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Cys	His
40	Pro	Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu
	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Cys	Pro
	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys	Leu	Ser
	Gln	Leu	His	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Gly
45	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu
	Leu	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp
	Val	Ala	Asp	Phe	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln	Gln
50	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Met	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Pro	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ser
	Ala	Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	Val
55	Ala	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser
	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro	

(où X est Leu ou Leu-Val-Ser-Glu et n est 0 ou 1).

Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant AT

- 5 1. Procédé de fabrication d'un agent pharmaceutique qui contient 0,1 à 500 µg d'un facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain comme constituant actif et qui est efficace pour favoriser la récupération de la capacité hématopoïétique après une transplantation de la moelle osseuse, lequel procédé comprend la combinaison de ce facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain avec un excipient ou véhicule pharmaceutique et facultativement un stabilisant et un agent antiabsorption.
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2. Procédé suivant la revendication 1, dans lequel la quantité du facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain est de 5 à 100 µg.
- 15 3. Procédé suivant la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain a les propriétés physico-chimiques suivantes :
(i) poids moléculaire : $19\ 000 \pm 1\ 000$, tel que mesuré par électrophorèse sur du gel de polyacrylamide avec dodécylsulfate de sodium;
(ii) point isoélectrique : ayant au moins l'un des trois points isoélectriques, $pI = 5,5 \pm 0,1$, $pI = 5,8 \pm 0,1$ et $pI = 6,1 \pm 0,1$;
20 (iii) absorption dans l'ultraviolet : ayant un maximum d'absorption à 280 nm et un minimum d'absorption à 250 nm;
(iv) séquence des acides aminés des 21 résidus à partir de l'extrémité N terminale :
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H₂N - Thr - Pro - Leu - Gly - Pro - Ala - Ser - Ser -
Leu - Pro - Gln - Ser - Phe - Leu - Leu - Lys - Cys -
Leu - Glu - Gln - Val -
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4. Procédé suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel le polypeptide ayant le facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain est représenté par tout ou partie de la séquence ci-après d'acides aminés :
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(Met)_n Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro
 Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val
 5 Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu Gln
 Glu Lys X Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His
 Pro Glu Glu Leu Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu
 10 Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser Cys Pro
 Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser
 Gln Leu His Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly
 15 Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile Ser Pro Glu
 Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp
 Val Ala Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln
 Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala Pro Ala Leu Gln
 20 Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser
 Ala Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val
 Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser Phe Leu Glu Val Ser
 25 Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro

(où X est Leu ou Leu-Val-Ser-Glu et n est 0 ou 1).

30 Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant: ES

1. Utilisation de 0,1 à 500 µg d'un facteur de simulation de colonie des granulocytes humain comme constituant efficace pour la fabrication d'une composition pharmaceutique pour favoriser la récupération de la capacité hématopoïétique après une transplantation de moelle osseuse.
- 35 2. Utilisation suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle la quantité du facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain est de 5 à 100 µg.
3. Utilisation suivant la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle le facteur de simulation de colonie des granulocytes humain a les propriétés physico-chimiques suivantes :
 40 (i) poids moléculaire : 19 000 ± 1 000, tel que mesuré par électrophorèse sur du gel de polyacrylamide avec dodécylsulfate de sodium;
 (ii) point isoélectrique : ayant au moins l'un des trois points isoélectriques, pI = 5,5 ± 0,1, pI = 5,8 ± 0,1 et pI = 6,1 ± 0,1;
 45 (iii) absorption dans l'ultraviolet : ayant un maximum d'absorption à 280 nm et un minimum d'absorption à 250 nm;
 (iv) séquence des acides aminés des 21 résidus à partir de l'extrémité N terminale :

50 H₂N - Thr - Pro - Leu - Gly - Pro - Ala - Ser - Ser -
 Leu - Pro - Gln - Ser - Phe - Leu - Leu - Lys - Cys -
 Leu - Glu - Gln - Val -

- 55 4. Utilisation suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans laquelle le polypeptide ayant le facteur de stimulation de colonie des granulocytes humain est représenté par tout ou partie de la séquence ci-après d'acides aminés :

(Met)_n Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro

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	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu	Gln	Val
	Arg	Lys	Ile	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln
10	Glu	Lys	X	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Cys	His
	Pro	Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu
	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Cys	Pro
15	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys	Leu	Ser
	Gln	Leu	His	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Gly
	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu
	Leu	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp
20	Val	Ala	Asp	Phe	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln	Gln
	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Met	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Pro	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ser
25	Ala	Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	Val
	Ala	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser
	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro	

(où X est Leu ou Leu-Val-Ser-Glu et n est 0 ou 1).

Patentansprüche

Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE

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1. Pharmazeutischer Stoff, der von 0,1 bis 500 µg eines Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulisierenden Faktors des Menschen als Wirkstoff enthält und der für die Förderung der Wiederherstellung der hämatopoietischen Fähigkeit nach einer Knochenmarkstransplantation wirksam ist.
2. Pharmazeutischer Stoff nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Menge des Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulisierenden Faktors des Menschen von 5 bis 100 µg beträgt.
3. Pharmazeutischer Stoff nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei der Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulisierende Faktor des Menschen die folgenden physikalisch chemischen Eigenschaften aufweist:
 - i) Molekulargewicht: $19\ 000 \pm 1000$, gemessen durch Elektrophorese durch ein Natriumdodecylsulfat-Polyacrylamid-Gel;
 - ii) isoelektrischer Punkt: Er weist mindestens einen der drei isoelektrischen Punkte auf, $pI = 5,5 \pm 0,1$, $pI = 5,8 \pm 0,1$, und $pI = 6,1 \pm 0,1$;
 - iii) UV-Absorption: Er hat ein Absorptionsmaximum bei 280 nm und ein Absorptionsminimum bei 250 nm,
 - iv) Aminosäuresequenz der 21 Reste vom N-Terminus:

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H₂N - Thr - Pro - Leu - Gly - Pro - Ala - Ser - Ser -
 Leu - Pro - Gln - Ser - Phe - Leu - Leu - Lys - Cys -
 Leu - Glu - Gln - Val -

4. Pharmazeutischer Stoff nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei das den Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulierenden Faktor des Menschen enthaltende Polypeptid durch die gesamte oder einen Teil der nachstehend aufgeführten Aminosäuresequenz wiedergegeben wird:

5 (Met)_n Thr Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro
 Gln Ser Phe Leu Leu Lys Cys Leu Glu Gln Val
 Arg Lys Ile Gln Gly Asp Gly Ala Ala Leu Gln
 10 Glu Lys X Cys Ala Thr Tyr Lys Leu Cys His
 Pro Glu Glu Leu Val Leu Leu Gly His Ser Leu
 Gly Ile Pro Trp Ala Pro Leu Ser Ser Cys Pro
 15 Ser Gln Ala Leu Gln Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Ser
 Gln Leu His Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Gln Gly
 Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu Gly Ile Ser Pro Glu
 20 Leu Gly Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Leu Gln Leu Asp
 Val Ala Asp Phe Ala Thr Thr Ile Trp Gln Gln
 Met Glu Glu Leu Gly Met Ala Pro Ala Leu Gln
 Pro Thr Gln Gly Ala Met Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser
 25 Ala Phe Gln Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Val Leu Val
 Ala Ser His Leu Gln Ser Phe Leu Glu Val Ser
 Tyr Arg Val Leu Arg His Leu Ala Gln Pro
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(wobei X Leu oder Leu-Val-Ser-Glu ist und n 0 oder 1 ist.

Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat: AT

- 35 1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines pharmazeutischen Stoffes, der von 0,1 bis 500 µg eines Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulierenden Faktors des Menschen als Wirkstoff enthält und der für die Förderung der Wiederherstellung der hämatopoietischen Fähigkeit nach einer Knochenmarkstransplantation wirksam ist, wobei das Verfahren das Zusammenbringen des Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulierenden Faktors des Menschen mit einem pharmazeutischen Träger oder Hilfsstoff und gegebenenfalls einem Stabilisator und einem Antiadsorptionsmittel umfaßt.
- 40 2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Menge des Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulierenden Faktors des Menschen von 5 bis 100 µg beträgt.
- 45 3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei der Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulierende Faktor des Menschen die folgenden physikalisch chemischen Eigenschaften aufweist:
- i) Molekulargewicht: $19\ 000 \pm 1000$, gemessen durch Elektrophorese durch ein Natriumdodecylsulfat-Polyacrylamid-Gel;
 - 50 ii) isoelektrischer Punkt: Er weist mindestens einen der drei isoelektrischen Punkte auf, $pI = 5,5 \pm 0,1$, $p = 5,8 \pm 0,1$, und $pI = 6,1 \pm 0,1$;
 - iii) UV-Absorption: Er hat ein Absorptionsmaximum bei 280 nm und ein Absorptionsminimum bei 250 nm,
 - iv) Aminosäuresequenz der 21 Reste vom N-Terminus:
- 55

H₂N - Thr - Pro - Leu - Gly - Pro - Ala - Ser - Ser -
 Leu - Pro - Gln - Ser - Phe - Leu - Leu - Lys - Cys -
 Leu - Glu - Gln - Val -

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4. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei das den Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulierenden Faktor des Menschen enthaltende Polypeptid durch die gesamte oder einen Teil der nachstehend aufgeführten Aminosäuresequenz wiedergegeben wird:

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	(Met)	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro
	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu	Gln	Val
15	Arg	Lys	Ile	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Glu	Lys	X	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Cys	His
	Pro	Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu
20	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Cys	Pro
	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys	Leu	Ser
	Gln	Leu	His	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Gly
25	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu
	Leu	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp
	Val	Ala	Asp	Phe	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln	Gln
30	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Met	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Pro	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ser
	Ala	Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	Val
35	Ala	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser
	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro	

(wobei X Leu oder Leu-Val-Ser-Glu ist und n 0 oder 1 ist.

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Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat: ES

1. Verwendung von 0,1 bis 500 µg eines Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulierenden Faktors des Menschen als Wirkstoff für die Herstellung eines Arzneimittels zur Förderung der Wiederherstellung der hämatopoietischen Fähigkeit nach einer Knochenmarkstransplantation.
2. Verwendung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Menge des Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulierenden Faktors des Menschen 5 bis 100 µg beträgt.
3. Verwendung nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei der Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulierende Faktor des Menschen die folgenden physikalisch-chemischen Eigenschaften aufweist:
 - i) Molekulargewicht: $19\ 000 \pm 1000$, gemessen durch Elektrophorese durch ein Natriumdodecylsulfat-Polyacrylamid-Gel;
 - ii) isoelektrischer Punkt: Er weist mindestens einen der drei isoelektrischen Punkte auf, $pI = 5,5 \pm 0,1$, $pI = 5,8 \pm 0,1$, und $pI = 6,1 \pm 0,1$;
 - iii) UV-Absorption: Er hat ein Absorptionsmaximum bei 280 nm und ein Absorptionsminimum bei 250 nm,
 - iv) Aminosäuresequenz der 21 Reste vom N-Terminus:

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H₂N - Thr - Pro - Leu - Gly - Pro - Ala - Ser - Ser -
 Leu - Pro - Gln - Ser - Phe - Leu - Leu - Lys - Cys -
 Leu - Glu - Gln - Val -

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4. Verwendung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei das den Granulocyten-Kolonie-stimulierenden Faktor des Menschen enthaltende Polypeptid durch die gesamte oder einen Teil der nachstehend aufgeführten Aminosäuresequenz wiedergegeben wird:

10

	(Met)	Thr	Pro	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro
	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Leu	Lys	Cys	Leu	Glu	Gln	Val
15	Arg	Lys	Ile	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Glu	Lys	X	Cys	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Cys	His
	Pro	Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	His	Ser	Leu
20	Gly	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Cys	Pro
	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ala	Gly	Cys	Leu	Ser
	Gln	Leu	His	Ser	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Gly
25	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu
	Leu	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asp
	Val	Ala	Asp	Phe	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Trp	Gln	Gln
30	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu	Gly	Met	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gln
	Pro	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Met	Pro	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ser
	Ala	Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	Val
35	Ala	Ser	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser
	Tyr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	His	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro	

(wobei X Leu oder Leu-Val-Ser-Glu ist und n 0 oder 1 ist.

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